

REMARKS

The specification and claims have been carefully reviewed in light of the Office Action to which this amendment is responsive. By this amendment independent claim 1 has been replaced with new independent claim 35, which is believed to have improved form and distinguishes even more clearly over the prior art. Claims 7, 11 and 23, which had been indicated as being directed to allowable subject matter, have been rewritten in independent form as new claims 43-45, respectively. Claims 36-42 have been added for more completely covering applicant's invention. An effort also has been made to correct the informalities noted in paragraph 4 of the Office Action so as to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112.

With respect to the prior art, claims 1, 4, 5, 6, 8-10, 12-16, 18, 20-22, and 24-33 have been rejected as being anticipated by Jones (10,051); claims 3 and 19 have been rejected as being obvious over that reference, and claims 17 and 34 have been rejected as being obvious over Jones in view of Bender (3,809,317). Reconsideration of such rejections is respectfully requested in the light of the foregoing amendments.

Applicant has disclosed and claimed herein a novel rotary nozzle adapted for high efficiency container cleaning applications. The nozzle assembly includes a rotary nozzle housing or body which is fluid driven through a torque generated by fluid directed through the nozzle housing. In high pressure cleaning, heretofore, the high pressure driving fluid caused the nozzle housing to rotate at such high speeds as to overly atomize the discharging fluid and impede its cleaning effectiveness.

In accordance with the present invention, as set forth in new claim 35, the nozzle housing includes (1) at least one nozzle orifice having a predetermined orientation relative to

a radial line through the axis of rotation for discharging a predetermined fluid spray from the rotatable housing as an incident to the direction of pressurized fluid through the housing and (2) a braking discharge orifice extending through the housing at an angular orientation different from the nozzle orifice which is effective, as an incident to the discharge of fluid from said nozzle housing, for retarding the rotation of the nozzle housing. Hence, at higher fluid pressures, the rotary speed of the nozzle housing is limited so as to effect a more powerful, larger drop spray discharge suitable for thorough cleaning of container walls and the like.

In contrast in Jones, the rotary casing B has a plurality of discharge orifices C each oriented in similar relation to a radial line through the axis of rotation of the rotary casing. Jones provides no appreciation or suggestion of a rotary nozzle housing or body having a nozzle orifice for generating a predetermined spray discharge and a braking discharge orifice, oriented differently from the nozzle orifice, for retarding rotary movement as an incident to the passage of pressurized liquid through the case. Hence, claim 35 as now presented is believed to clearly patentably distinguish over Jones. Bender also lacks any appreciation for a rotary cleaning nozzle as claimed. While the remaining claims in issue are directed to various further features of applicant's invention, since they all depend upon claim 35, for similar reasons they distinguish over the prior art.

From the foregoing, it is believed that the claims as now presented all are directed to

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features which are neither disclosed by the prior art so as to be in condition for allowance.

Accordingly, an early action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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